Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.

Dr. Shenwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county. B. S. Koones, Richland, Onslow county. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county. C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

For the Journal. Mr. Eprron-In your issue of the 14th instant, I see certain statements presented in reference to transportation on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railthe author, and furnished with the view of drawing you in as a party to the controversy which has grown ing said action in the public estimation. I am gratitions, if such was his object.

To your own comments upon those statements, I have but little to add at present, except to call attention to the absurdity of a new position assumed lowing statement is made to show that money has ed ancestors. been lost by carrying freight :- " During the last year there have been 3 regular freight trains passing over the Road 10 times each week, while the mail trains have passed over 14 times, making in all 24 trips per week over the Road. The cost of transportation and Railroad repairs have been, for the last year, as follows :- Transportation account, \$99,017 two hundred persons from the officers of the law, car- not to what extent fanaticism has alienated one por-03; Road repairs, \$71,973 92; half office expenses, ried out of the building and through the public tion of the Confederacy from the other-they know \$120 71; making in all \$171,111 66, exclusive of streets in a sort of triumph, and enabled to escape not that an unaccountable frenzy has seized on the the charge for relaying the Road. To ascertain the proportion of this sum chargeable to freighting, der and maintain the law, or to pursue and retake ercy, and to establish in its stead the "higher law" \$171,111 66, the whole amount of cost, is divided the fugitive, was a statement that seemed to him too of blind zealotism. They cannot understand, and by 24. the whole number of trains, and we have \$7,-129 65 per train; and this sum multiplied by 10. the number of freight trains, gives us as the cost showed it to have been an entire surprise upon the makes them so great in all the elements of true great-\$71,296 50, while the receipts from freight for the citizens and upon the authorities. An act of suc- ness. But the lamentable fact stands before us in bold same time have been only \$71,051 26, showing a

Is it not perfectly clear, from the above, that the author intended to convey the impression that the Road was passed over, from one end to the other, ten times each week by freight trains, as well as fourhe meant just "that very same," and nothing shorter.

Is it not remarkable that a responsible and well informed man should make such a statement when it is well known that the facts are very different ?-The following will show pretty accurately the relative proportion, in miles ran, the freight and mail trains bear to each other on this Road, when the constitutional obligations in good faith, and the his-fermation rather than a desire to reflect upon any corrosive sublimate with hogs lard: grease candlethree freight trains are all in constant operation, tory of such an outrage is spread far and wide, reach- portion of the confederacy, our Washington corres- wick with this ointment, and tie it around the jar, which is not always the case by considerable.

The mail trains pass over the Road 14 times each week 1611 miles, running 2,261 miles per week, or place in which it was perpetrated. 117,572 miles per year. One freight train passes over the Road to Weldon and back, once each week, running 323 miles; one, say, to Wilson and back, (it never goes higher,) running 216 miles; one to Na- broad in the country, tending to shake the authori hunta and back, once each week, running 190 miles; of all law to unsettled society, and to absolve manufacture and to absolve manufacture and back, once each week, running 190 miles; of all law to unsettled society, and to absolve manufacture and back, once each week, running 190 miles; of all law to unsettled society. One to Goldsboro' and back, once each week, running from all civil and moral obligations, and shall I 168 miles; one to Warsaw and back, once each week, running 110 miles. Here he has his 10 trips ductive of happy results, and certainly the almo run by freight trains, and allowing for them more unanimous expression of indignation which it cal than they have ever yet done, they have only run forth from your citizens balances to some extent the 1,007 per week, or 52,364 miles per year; showing conclusively, from his own mode of reasoning and Massachusetts perfectly well understand the diffe apportionment of costs and expenses, that instead of ence between the freest discussion of political mea a loss of \$245 24, the Road actually made about ures and opposition to legal enactments alread \$20,000 last year by carrying freight, and that, too, under the enormous expenses of \$447 per mile requi- opinion, but as a rule of conduct prescribed by the red to keep up the Road, and while nearly 25 per general authority, which all are bound to obey at cent less was charged for carrying Rosin than is now the risk of the penalties attached to its violation.

It has been stated by those who ought to be good judges in such matters, that it will not cost over obedient servant, \$100 per mile per year to keep the Road in good repair for the next five years, after it is relayed with the Tiron. If the Road made money by carrying freight last year, (as is clearly shown that it did.) under all the disadvantages of the unparalleled ex penses of Road repairs-and if the principal source DISTILLER. rates to be reduced on Rosin ?

Registry of Marriagos.

INFORMATION TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, JUSTI-CES OF THE PEACE, &c .- It will be recollected that the late General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act requiring a Registry of Marriages in this State. Knowing that it will be some time before the law is published, the County Court Clerk in this county wrote to the Secretary of State for information as to its provisions. The following is the Secretary's answer: [Lincoln Courier.

RALEIGH, Feb. 12, 1851.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., a suitable index, in one month after he receives the vidence—the universal reign of Chistianity. certificate. Either failing are liable to a fine of \$25. Very respectfully, your friend. &c.,

and revolted from friends on the discovery of their diction visionary. fault : this shows as little self-acquaintance as it does want of general knowledge.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Letter from Dan't Webster on the late Slave Rescue in Boston .- The President's Views.

Bosron, March 21, 1851.
The following letter has been received from Honorable Daniel Webster, in reply to the resolutions of the City Government, relative to the late reseue in

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1851. Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW, Mayor of Boston : Sir-The President has had the pleasure to receive Sir—The President has had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 26th February, enclosing the official copies of the order and resolves lately adopted by the two branches of the Government of the city will then amount to 190,000,000, nearly equal to the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the property of the Pea known hereabout, and most of the Pea known hereabout hereabout hereab

such measures have been taken by the authorities of another fifty years, the census of 1950 would give ferent soils in which I have seen it grow, and there-Boston as to give assurance that no other outrage the astonishing number of 1,696,000,000! German fore 1 think it may reasonably be supposed to do as similar to that which was, he presumes, the immediate cause of their adoption, will be permitted to take

From his earliest youth he has been accustomed road : a stratagem, as I have no doubt, designed by the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massaof order and good government-intelligent enough out of the action establishing the exerbitant rates to appreciate the advantages of free institutions, of now charged for carrying Rosin, and of enlisting their own choice, and capable of the great political your efforts and influence in defending and sustain- problem of the compatibility of freedom with order and liberty, distinguished from licentiousness, and fied to see how signally he has failed in his calcula- danger of anarchy; that they were especially devoof self-government, the farthest removed from the ted to the union of the States and the Constitution. which established and still maintains that Union. them to fulfil their obligations under the Constituto sustain the action raising the freights. The fol- such obligations were entered into by their renown-

Entertaining these sentiments, it was difficult for the President to credit the accounts which were received of the outrage on all law, perpetrated in Boston on the 15th of February last. That a prisoner in lawful custody, within the walls of the Court House, in the centre of the city, and in full sight of the officers and all the municipal authorities, had been, at noonday, forcibly arrested by a mob of one or unprejudiced observers at a distance They know altogether, without an attempt on the part of any of minds of New Englanders, to wrest from its highest the authorities or any of the citizens to preserve or- and noblest purpose the Constitution of the Confedimprobable to be true.

cessful temerity on the part of a very inconsiderable relief. The scenes enacted in Boston, in the temple been prevented.

of the citizens of Boston are entirely loyal to the Con- icism, or that it must be met, resisted, and overstitution, that they view with just indignation all thrown. They furnish the evidence that the Union. such outrages and all attempts, whether by writing with all the glory and greatness that surround it. teen times each week by mail trains? Most cer- or speaking, to incite the ignorant and unthinking must give way before such shocks; and they impress tainly, all who read his statement will at once say to such acts of violence, and that they are ready to upon the christian and the patriot his duty in the discharge the duties incumbent on them by the Con- premises, that his skirts may be clear of the consestitution and laws of the United States, faithfully quences that must follow submission to the onslaughts and fearlessly, under all circumstances, whenever of such unbridled fanaticism. called upon by the proper authorities.

The occurrence of the 15th of February is certainy greatly to be regretted, as it gives occasion to es where an explanation may never follow, and pondent, "Imprimis," compiles creates an ill-feeling towards those whose only con nection with it is that they were residents of t

But if, as the President doubts not it will, the ever shall arouse the attention of all good citizens to state of the dangers to be apprehended from the culcation of such doctrines as have been spread them on their guard against the further diffusion such pernicious sentiments, it may in the end be pr ill effect flowing from it.

The President does not doubt that the people made and established. He is quite sure that the regard the law of the land, not as a sentiment The President directs me to tender you his thanks

for the transmission of the resolutions. I remain, Mr. Mayor, with great respect, your DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the South Carolinian. The Aggressions of Republicanism.

The republican institutions of the United States are becoming eminently aggressive in their character. They number a host of apostles and preachers. The principles on which they are founded are now carried to every shore; the jealous dread, the sleepof profit to the Road, as freight, was naval stores as less vigilance of the ancient despotisms, prevent not charged for-in view of all the superior facilities for their inroads on their dominions; and whilst they carrying freight cheaper in future, ought not the measure their strength by their standing armies, and imagine their greatness to be rendered impregnable by the massiveness and extent of their "wooden walls," to their utter amazement and dismay they behold a power rising in the West, begirt by no defences but those the God of nature has assigned itand whose giant strength points alone to the intelligence of the people as its source, and to republican institutions as its sure support and stay.

The lapse of ten years brings round the usual period for taking the American Census. As the first returns reach the eastern hemisphere its despots and its monarchs are startled as by the toll of the midnight alarm bell; and that which is transacted quietly here as a matter of course, for general information, and for equalizing legislative representation, Dear Sir-Your favor of the 9th instant was re- strikes terror to the hearts of those whose thrones ceived this morning; on examination, I find the act are erected on the famished thousands of their subproviding for the keeping a Record of Marriages, jects, and the glittering tinsel of whose regal paramakes it the duty of every Justice or Minister of the phernalia leaves millions in rags and starvation .-Gospel, who may marry any persons, to transmit a We believe the present progress to be in accordance certificate of the fact to the Clerk of the County not only with the natural advancement in human Court of the County in which the marriage takes knowledge & earthly science, but more peculiarly and place, and it is made the duty of the Clerk to record specially the manifestation of the carrying out of the the same in a book to be kept for that purpose with ultimate design of an over-ruling and all-wise Pro-

Any one passing along our business streets, during ly indices of the rapid increase of population. When played, in a systematic manner, the author's opinern States. The vast outlay of money consequent internal commerce, the extent of her mighty, and as begun many years ago, and, though they had not upon these enormous purchases, may be estimated by yet unfathemed, resources; when line after line, received the ultimate revision which was intended, the most careless observer. Here is not only an argument for the preservation of the Union, but it is untold wealth—the unparalleled greatness of that clous editing of Mr. Cralle, his intimate friend and Having descended the staircase with a quick step, a living evidence of the folly of those reckless agitators who seem to think that the North could get a- would seem to have sprung into existence but yes- in all their parts as if re-written by Mr. Calhoun long as well as, and even better than she does now, terday, his mind will scarcely be able to grasp its himself. The series of the entire works of this great if the South were creeted into a distinct and hostile confederacy. Ask the eager merchant, occupied American census of 1850 will be the most success-

but such theories are fast becoming to be regarded as fallacies. In addition to extracts we have heretoore made, we take the following paragraphs from the London Athanæum, in commenting on the Amer-

. Great Britain alone excepted, no State in Europe could now maintain equal armaments in the field for could now maintain equal armaments in the field for any length of time. This marvellous growth is deranging the old traditions of 'balance and power.'—

No. until to-day. One of your correspondents, under the classical name of "Mun," inquires where a value of the classical name of "Mun," inquires where a value. America is not only a first class State; in a few years, if no internal disorder shall occur, she will be the As I have no acquaintance whatever with bald prathat of the whole of continental Europe! Were it It affords him great satisfaction to perceive that possible to conceive the same ratio maintained for wars and French revolutions sink into complete insignificance by the side of considerations like these. "With such a comment, how well we may under-

stand the 'roars of laughter' with which the Amerito regard with the greatest respect and veneration can Senate recently received the menaces of Austria! When the United States shook off the yoke of Engchusetts. He has been led to-night to believe that land, their people numbered no more than 3.000,000; their inhabitants, above all others, were the friends when they were last measured against a European power, they were not more than 8,000,000. Ten years hence they will be equal to France or Austria. There hardly seems to be a limit to its growth. The Valley of the Mississippi would alone support the whole population of Europe. In its vast basin, nations are now growing up as if at the bidding of en-

"The valley already contains about thirteen mil ions of inhabitants; at the beginning of this century and that their patriotism never failed to counsel it did not contain as many thousands! There is a moral as well as a material-marching on from contion, justly and fully, and in the very spirit in which quest to conquest, absorbing into itself less energetic stocks, and planting from ocean to ocean the freest institutions ever adopted by a nation. America is destined for its sole inheritance; the Spaniard and Portuguese will disappear as surely as the Gaul, the Dane, and the Hollander. have disappeared, and two centuries hence, the English tongue will no doubt be forms me that he thinks, from his observation, the spoken from the Cape of Storms to the Frozen Ocean f the North."

Such is regarded as the destiny of the U. States by we do not accuse them of imbecility when we say so, It was with a feeling of great relief that he recei- why it is that a people so blessed and prospered as a ved such explanation of this strange occurrence as nation should seek to sever the bond of union which number of persons, which only needed to have been of justice itself, where the laws of the country were apprehended the shortest time beforehand to have set at defiance and its administrators reviled, furnish the evidence that either the institutions of the coun-The President is confident that the great majority try must be prostrated before this fell spirit of fanat-

The Brazilian Trade.

It will be a matter of some interest to our readers hose, not unwilling to seize upon it, to question the to know what States of the Union contribute most to disposition of our fellow-citizens to comply with their the Brazilian slave trade; and for the purpose of incompiles for the Express the

Years. States	zil for Africa	Bra- Entering Brazi from Africa for
1814—Massach	usetts S d 2	the years enume rated in full.
1845—Massach	usetts 8	Massachusetts 9
New Yor Pennsylv	k	Maryland10 Pennsylvania1
Maine	dand	New York 12
	usetts 5	Maine I
Maine .	k	Conecticut 1
Marylan	d 1	35
Connecti	cut	
1847-New Yor	k	
1848-New Yor	k 2	
Marylan	usetts	
1849—Massach	usetts	
Pennsylvania.	1	
Unknown	48	
	91	

Now let us proceed to recapitulation, for that will explain how far the "Abolition" North is committed to this traffic, and how far the "blood-apostate" South. We confess that it is with shame that we ward Pinckney, underwent the extreme penality of in the Constitution declares "piracy."

	RECAPITULATION. Free States.
8	Massachusetts
	Massachusetts 19 Maine 3 New York 12 Rhode Island 2 Pennsylvania 3 Connecticut 1
	Total40
	Slave States
t	Maryland 4 Florida 1

here, notoriously obvious, that the odium of this and runs up a bill of crime against her of nineteen for which he has just suffered. out of the forty-five vessels divided among six States, while her share, by the simple rule of division, should be less than seven. New York, with less "conscience," multiplies seven into twelve-and her sin is great even at that; but, compared with Massato be overlooked. for they deserve to be treasured aafford ample material for future history

New York Express. MR. CALHOUN'S WORKS .- The Columbia South Carolinian furnishes the following information on

it be remembered that thus far these returns are on- Government of the United States, in which are dis- his !oilet.

many a glowing expectation crushed. We do not refer to this subject, to depreciate the great trade of the West; but point to it now as to a practical illus-Philadelphia. Her improvements will soon open new ume will be more effective than the most eloquent the greatest circus man, \$60,000; Wyman, the Prince satisfied. resources of wealth to her in the Mississippi States, apostle of liberty ever inspired by Heaven or com- of Magicians and Necromancers, \$35,000; Gen. Tom The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted a Thrones and Empires of monarchical Europe. The reflecting and thinking mind will not call such a preduct this shows as little self-acquaintance as it does fault; this shows as little self-acquaintance as it does for the reflecting and the charged ms brother reflecting and thinking mind will not call such a preduction of the reflecting and thinking mind will not call such a preduction of the reflecting and thinking mind will not call such a preduction of the discovery of their diction visionary.

Statesmen and theorists may descend on the product of the reflecting and thinking mind will not call such a preduction of the discovery of their diction visionary.

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Thrones and Empires of monarchical Europe. The cian, \$20,000; Banvard, the original proprietor of with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with diet of the Mississippi Panorama, \$75,000; Wm. Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New York, is moment to the target and the charged may be called the product of the mind to be shocked the m

Agricultural.

MR. EDITOR :- Circumstances have thrown me

From the Southern Cultivator. Peas, Ants, &c.

wite in arrears in my agricultural reading. in conare known I believe, the Pigeon, or Lady Pea, is decidedly the most vigorous grower in the several difwell, if not better, than any other on bald prairie lands, and well worthy of a trial by "Mup." It is a small white pea, decidedly the most delicate for table use, and therefore worth cultivating for this purpose alone by every one fond of the pea. It bears a great number of pods, but in consequence of the smallness of the grain, the produce per acre is not large. Next, in vigorousness of growth, ranks the lands; while on new or strong lands, it will continue tivated the Shinney Pea for four years, and, during the lamps just here in West street." that time, have carefully watched it, in order to test it fully in every respect; and the conclusion that I have come to is, that, with one exception, it is by far the best variety I have ever seen. The only fault exposed to bad weather, than any other variety; but, rascals." as a compensation for this, one of my overseers inyield is greater when the pods are gathered as fast finish his breakfast." as they ripen. I have had as many as ten crops, or 1st of May. I have supplied a great many persons with the seed of this pea, and with only one exception, all confirm my estimate of its merits. Two years ago, being desirous of ascertaining, by

actual experiment, what an acre in peas would yield. as well as to compare the three kinds I had in cultivation, I had measured off, carefully, by an intelligent and trusty overseer, the best acre of Shinney. and one quarter acre (105 feet square) of each of the others-all sown the latter part of July. They were carefully gathered, and the products immediately weighed under my overseer's eyes, and resulted as follows: 1.288 lbs. of Shinney per acre: 280 lbs. of a red pea, known as the Chickasaw, and 82 lbs. of the common Cow Pea, each per quarter acre. It takes about 80 lbs. in the pod to give one bushel of clean

I have, for a few years past, pursued the plan of picking peas by weight, instead of measure, and with great gain to myself, and more satisfaction to my gerly negroes. My tasks are, in a very good crop. 200 lbs. per hand a day; in fair crop. 160 lbs.—to be weighed in the field and wagoned home-and if an account is kept of the weights, I then can know how many bushels I have housed. I suppose you know that we pursue, in every practicable case, the task systemthat is, giving our hands a certain task to be accomplished in the day.

Yours, respectfully, ROBT. CHISOLM. P. S .- To keep ants out of any safe or jar, rub up have entire confidence, that this is infallible. Having no ants, I have myself never tried it. I have been told that putting green baize under anything, will also keep them off. Quere.—As ants, and some varieties of Aphides, or plant lice, are very dependent upon each other's favors, might not this greased candle-wick, or a strip of green baize, tied round the body, protect many of our trees and plants from Aphides? I will try it.

I have never found any difficulty in protecting a small quantity of seed, of any kind from insects -Clean the seeds thoroughly, sun them well, then put them up in stout close paper, carefully, with a quantity of gum camphor, proportioned to the quantity

My Apple and Pear trees are very much infested with the bark louse, or Coccus, for which I have thus far found no certain remedy. Vinegar, as likely to decompose their scales, has been suggested to me, and I mean to try it. I would be glad if others the third was not a still more respectable citizen! would try it also. Near Beaufort, S. C., Jan., 1851.

The last Hours of a Single Gentleman. This morning, November 11, at half-past eleven o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edgive the record, but we know that the great body of Northern people hold in detestation this traffic which Gale, in front of the alter railling of St. Mary's Church,

It will be in the recollections of all those friends of the parties who were at Jones's party at Briston, two years ago, that Mr. Pinckney was there, and then first introduced to Mary Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions-dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pinckney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year, but there is no reason to believe that but for reason of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have foreign traffic does not attach to the South, but to better, however, having occured in his circumstances, Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his a large tower rising up in the midst of the plain as

The unhappy man passed the last night of his bacheight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortchusetts, so meek and so philanthropic, her offence being asked when he meant to go to bed, he repliedwill scarce reach an unit. These figures ought not "Not yet." The question was then put to him how he mong the archives of New England, in the same don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cithought he would sleep? to which he answerred, "I gar and a glass of grog. His brother, who sat down from fifteen to twenty thousand In some places por tionists against the claimants of the Crafts. They and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night He said then rose to take leave, when the devoted one considerately advised him to take care of himself.

morning, the victim of Cupid having been called, ac- the Pacha in the last insurrection at Servia, Servia, "We understand that Mr. Cralle has completed c ording to his desire, he rose and promptly dressed however, is now free, and this monument will teach We have already quoted the comments of the press stereotype plates for the execution of the first of these himself. He had the self-control to shave himself with their children the value of independence by showing satisfaction. of Great Britain, her orators and her statesmen, on works. It is stated that the first volume will com- out the slightest injury, for these was not even a them the price at which their forefathers purchased in the extrordinary developments now being brought to light by the returns of the present census. But let ernment, and a Discourse on the Constitution and seem that he had devoted a longer time than usual at

the present remarkably stirring season, will be sur- that vast compendium of our country's greatness un- ions upon the whole subject of the philosophy of gov- coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest and nankeen from his house, a very large bear stole up behind prised at the amount of goods destined for the South- folds to the reader of its pages the statistics of her ernment. These treatises, it is understood, were trowsers, with patent leather boots. He wore around and ordered him to stop. He let fly his axe at Bruin, his neck a variagated satin scarf, which partly conceal- but it missed, and Bruin in turn let fly at him. Soloed the Corrazzo of the bosom. In front of the scarf mon then seized a club, and laid the blows upon his to any other that can be done at the South

friends awaited him. He then shook hands cordially use of his fists, expecting every moment that he with all present; and being asked how he slept, an-swered—"Very well;" and to the further demand as lowed, and the two rolled over on the ground like a revelations as reality, or its statistics as facts. The confederacy. Ask the eager merchant, occupied from early dawn till late at night—perhaps one of the very men who, carried off by the free soil movement, indulged in the vanut alluded to—how he mould be able to count over his profits, and to go to be found in the letter of Daniel Webster to the would be as well to take something before the made by some emphasis, "decidedly." Breakfast was according to the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter no showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the last ten years of the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the last ten years of the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the last ten years of the last ten years of the last ten years. The latter of showmen in the last ten years of the could not invoke the support of his Southern customers; and he will tell you that beggary would soon companions, and in the manifestations of the nation's could not invoke the support of his Southern customers; and he will tell you that beggary would soon
overcome him, and that if the Southern buyers left
our market; many an old house would be closed, and
many a glowing expectation crushed. We do not

the West; but point to it now as to a practical illustration of the madness of those reactionists, who unwith its ponderous columns of naked and unvarnishton museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forrest, the great
ton museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forrest, the great
the madness of those reactionists, who unwith its ponderous columns of naked and unvarnishton museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forrest, the great
ton mu derrate the importance of one section to the other. od facts and figures—we give to the nations of the tragedian, \$350,000; Borton, the actor, \$125,000; be over. His brother then enquired if he could do whole nest of bears, and probably soliloquized and especially the value of the South to the North. world a practical demonstration of the magic influ- Blitz, the magician, \$50,000; T. S. Hamblin of the anything for him, when he said he should like to have No city is more interested in the Southern trade than ence of our institutions. The preaching of that vel- Bowery Theatre, New York, \$70,000; Gen. Welch, a glass of ale. Having drank this, he appeared to be

and the horn of plenty will drop fatness upon all her missioned on earth. Its success is certain, because Thumb, Barnum's great dwarf, \$75,000; J. E. Ow- portion of his time to distributing among his friends paths, should God, in his high Providence, keep this Truth will be written on every page. The peaceful ens, the comedian, and proprietor of the Baltimore the lead with his axe. Mr. Solomon Reed got some the lead with his axe. Mr. Solomon Reed got some Harness and Coach Trimmings paths, should God, in his high Providence, keep this Union together, and extinguish the embers of discord. Union together, and the embers of disco have elapsed, will have prostrated in the dust the artiste, \$25,000; Mons. Adrien, the French Magi-

be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with

his brother, his friends followed on behind in order. lay of some seconds took place after which they were joined by the lady with their friends. Little was said brows, proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary prelimenaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through, plied in a distinct voice, " I will."

launched into matrimony.

From the Newark Eagle. The "Spreeing" Mayor. In a city not a thousand miles from this, an adver-

ten dollars to any person who would give information to the Mayor who were the rowdies that broke three of the town lamps on the previous night: It happened that the Mayor was a hardware merlarge. Next, in vigorousness of growth, ranks the chant, and the next morning, early, after the appearance of the offer of this reward by the Lamp Comble upon a few years ago. It is the most productive mittee, of which the Mayor was ex-officio chairand decidedly the best variety I have ever known .- | man, a carpenter, who was in the habit of dealing It can be planted here from the first of April till 1st with the Mayor, walked into the store and inquired August; and when planted early, say from 1st April for the owner. The clerk was very officious to wait to 1st May, will ripen about the middle of July. and spon the customer-said his master had not yet come yield two or three crops, or pickings, on ordinary down-had been very much broke of his rest lately. in consequence of so many mischievous persons in in bearing until October or November. I have cul- town. "Why, sir, they have actually been breaking

> "O yes," says the carpenter, "I saw the reward offered, and I thought I would come and tell the Mayor who did the mischief." "Can you, indeed? Well I will step up and tell

"I doubt that; but I'll see."

As soon as he entered he commenced denouncing

He told him he thought he might give him some information that would put him on track of the villains, for he was sure there must be more than one of them-no doubt very great rascals, too-about the worst in the town. "But perhaps it won't be best to let anybody but your worship know who I suspect, until we find whether we can catch them or not, and so I will go into your private office if you

When safe from all intrusive listeners, the Mayor requested him to state his reasons why he suspected any particular person

"Why," said he, "about three o'clock in the morning. I was turning round the corner of Cross into Water street, when I heard the crash of a lamp, as THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will though a brick had been hove against it." "Did you see any one ?" inquired the Mayor ea-

"Well, then, go; I see we shan't be able to find

"Perhaps not, but we will try. When I heard the smash, I heard a hearty laugh and a voice say: "I'll bet a dollar, Jo, you can't do that!" No quicker said than smash went another lamp, and then another H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of ha! ha!" and a voice says, "You've lost old fellow. J. Now, Jim, it's your turn, old horse." I'm sure he didn't say "mare," your worship. Within a minute away went the third. By that time I had got to old Sally White's door, where I stood till the three pass-

"But now the lights were out, you could not see who they were ?"

"No! but I knew the laugh right well." "Is it possible ! But the third one did not laugh, you say, so you could not tell who he was ?" "No! your worship. I did not say so, though I perceive you think so Well he did not." "Ah very well! And who do you think the fellows

were that you did hear laugh?" "Why, the first was Mr. Lcalled Jo was Mr. R----"Oh! that is quite impossible! They are two of Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurispruour most respectable citizens : besides they are mem-

bers of the Lamp Committee who have offered the reward. Oh! it is quite impossible!" "Not at all, your worship. I am very sure, for I saw them when I ran up West street: I was then standing in the shade of Sally White's door way. I am quite certain, and I should not be surprised if

"Is it possible? Out on a spree I suppose. Who could the third one be; you did not hear him laugh the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the elicould the third one be; you did not hear him laugh

"No; but I saw him plainer than either of the others. Shall I name him ?" "Stop, stop, for pity sake, stop! not a word more.

Have you told any one?" "Not a soul. I thought it best to tell the Mayor first, and take his advice." "You have acted very judiciously. You shall have

the reward most freely. I will pay it out of my own pocket. Come here this evening about nine o'clock, Tom and Jo shall be present to hear your story, and help you to drink the health of the Lamp Committee, in a bottle of my very best old wine. But, for the love of mercy! never mention to any living soul that the Mayor of the city of ----, and two of the Lamp Committee, were the rowdies who broke the lamps, and then offered a reward of ten dollars for the discovery of the rascals."

A Tower of Skulls .- Lamartine, in his " Pilgrim age to the Holy Land," writes as follows: tion" North. Massachusetts, too, is in the advance, addresses, and thus became accessories to the course white as Parisian marble. I took the path which led to it. I desired a Turkish lad who accompanied me, to and comfortably. elor existence in his solitary chamber. From halt-past the tower to enjoy a few moments repose. No soonhold my horse, and I sat down under the shade of ly after, his younger brother, Henry, knocked at the I discovered that the walls which I supposed to be built er was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On of marble or of regular rows of white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls, bleached by the rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and sheltered me from the burning sun; there might be from fifteen to twenty thousand In some places por tions of hair were still hanging, and waved like lichen or moss, with every breath of wind. The mountain breeze was then blowing fresh, penetrating the innu-"nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother breeze was then blowing fresh, penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skull, and sounded like a mourn-A Bear Story.

A day or two since, as Mr. Solomon Reed, of Dorshaggy adversary so heavily that it broke, and he Having descended the staircase with a quick step, began to think he should have to knock under. Not having the apartment where is brother and a few having the wherewithal to knock him with, he made voring to make a bridle out of the bear's ears, and and workmanship. the bear striving as hard to make a bit out of the He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle man's arm. Solomon began to fear, at the rate he and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other "Better to bear the ills we have,

Than fly to others that we know not of."

While in this predicament, Mr. Reed's son happened to overtake them on their journey, and settled all

All are invited to call and examine my goods, whether in uncertainties by immediately knocking the bear in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to

He merely said "I am ready," and allowed himself to in your presence, and molasses stand appalled."

STRANGE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION. - A letter from Ystad, in Sweden, contains an account of a strange Arrived at the tragical spot, a slivet, but anxious de- and revolting scene at an execution, which fook place

there on the 28th of January:
That day having been fixed for the decapitation on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decor- of a journeyman botcher, named Marcusson, and a um, shed tears. Pinckney endeavored to preserve de- woman named Botilla Nilsdotter, for having murdercorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eye. dered the husband of the latter, a vast number of the peasantry arrived on the previous evening, and bivouacked in the town all night. Although for sixty years no execution had taken place in the prothe usual question was put "Will thou have this wo- vince, and for upwards of eight years none in all man to be thy wife?" To which the rash youth re- Sweden, it was not so much curiosity which attracted the multitude as the desire to swallow a drop of He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the blood of the criminals at the moment it spurted the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the fellow was from beneath the axe of the executioner, it being a popular belief in Sweden that it renders the weak strong, cures all sorts of maladies, and sevures a long life. When the scaffold was erected the people assembled around with cups, glasses, bowls, some evenwith large saucepans, to catch the blood. The wotisement appeared not long ago, offering a reward of man was first beheaded, and then the man. The snxiety of the spectators was very great, and the moment the man's head was severed they broke through the line of soldiers. The soldiers to drive them back, Iustily employed the butt ends of their muskets, and a desperate conflict ensued. At last the crowd succeeded in reaching the scaffold; but, in the meantime, the police had placed the bodies in a cart, and had sent them off under a strong escort of cavalry. They had, however, to take the precaution of removing, by spades and pickaxes, the portions of the road on which drops of blood happend to sall, to prevent the people from lapping up the blood.

> ADMONITORY !- An editor in Alabama kindly cautions all concerned to come after his wood in the day time, as there is an old well in the back yard, into which there is danger of falling in the night.

The audacious villain who stole our axe the other night, is hereby advised to let the wood pile alone. I have found in it is, that the pods rot sooner, when him; he will be deligheted to hear you name the as that faithful canine sentinel, "old Rip," now has access to that part of the premises.

A NEW CRITERION OF TRUTH .- Mr. Burroughs "Says he will be down directly-as soon as he can in a recent speech in the New York Legislature"

"He had been accustomed to regard gentlemen pickings, in one season, from seed sown about the the lampbreaking rascals, and inquiring of the car- dressed in black and wearing white neck-cloths, as penter "if he had any idea they could be discover- entitled to credit for truth."

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY. THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday

the 21st of February, and the next session will open or he 3d day of March. Although students may enter the chool at any period of the session, it is desired that all who intend entering during the session, will be prompt in attendance at the beginning. All who enter the School before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session, and no deduction is made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. Feb. 2d, 1851.

22-12t*

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department. a commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes
of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy. S. NIEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Disea-

istry and Pharmacy. Medicine-Prof. H. J. HULCE. Surgery-Prof. R. S. NEWTON.

Anatomical Demonstrator-Z. FREEMAN, M. D. The fees for a full course of lectures amount to \$105. Mariculator's, \$5. Demonstrator's Fec. \$10. Graduation, \$20. Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Law Department. Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of

TERMS-\$50 per Session. All communications pertaining to this department must be aldressed to E. W. M. KING. ddressed to

Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850. The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty con-

gibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students rela-

tive to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should ertainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this chool, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and

Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted. E. W. M. KING.

[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

New Livery Stables .- Fire Proof. HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day,

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States. I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and

comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those

who favor me with their custom. I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their H. R. NIXON. Wilmington, N. C.; Dec. 11, 1847.

COACH MAKING, REPAIRING, AND JOBBING,

are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be tely advised him to take care of himself.

ful and plaintive sigh. These were the skulls of fifteen thousand Servians who had been put to death by
take care of himself.

ful and plaintive sigh. These were the skulls of fifattend to making and repairing Carriages of all descriptions; also, Buggies, Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c. &c.; and, having secured the services of faithful and experienced workmen, they feel confident of being able to execute their work in a style of neatness and finish that cannot fail to give HORSE-SHOEING, &c.

HORSE-SHOEING, &c.

Having a spacious Blacksmith Shop attached, they will make and repair Agricultural Implements, Mill Work, and Farmers' Blacksmithing generally. They will also pay particular attention to Horse-Shocing.

Having one of the best Shoers that could be obtained in the city of Philadelphia, who has had ten years experience in the business, and importing Iron expressly for that purpose, they can ensure their work to be equal, if not superior, to any other that can be done at the South. Wilmington, Feb. 21st, 1851

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to per-

Also, Whips at wholesale All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commis-JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850

RAISINS.-100 Boxes Eai-ins. For sale low to close consignment, by HOWARD & PEDEN.